

A method for searching, with a predetermined predictability and more ease, for new physiologically active substances is disclosed. In one method for searching for physiologically active substance according to the present invention, amino acid sequences of receptors having two or more sizes for identical receptors are identified, wherein a substance or cell having a functional antagonism is a receptor of a substance present in human body, or wherein a cell or substance having a functional antagonism to cells on which a certain substance causes some effects is a receptor of the substance present in human body, and it is identified which domain in the receptor having a longer size is missing in the receptor having a shorter size.